at the same court and at the same time. That is the meaning and effect of my amendment.

Mr. DAWSON I understand the senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hark] to speak of officers appointed by the marshal receiving this druble pay. What officers have been so appointed.

Mr. BADGEL It is very obvious that, in order to avoid the difficulty suggested by the schafor from Visual and the other is an almanaction of difficulty suggested by the schafor from Visual and dopted by a vote of the difficulty suggested by the schafor from Visual and the three receiving this druble pay. What officers are not difference in the two cases, except that one of the claims, there can be no difference in the two cases, except that one of the claims and dississippi in aid of the William States, who is in attendance upon any court of the United States, who is a transfer and the marine are possible to the states of Committee on Public Lands where the constitutio

ficer."
Mr. HALE. I accept the amendment to my amendment.

Mr. DAWSON. I should like to know if any officer of the government ever-charged the government for his pay as witness and as officer also?

Mr. HALE. 'The senator from Georgia [Mr. Dawson]

Mr. BADGER. I conceive that there is quite a difference between the two cases. One case is for damages, and the other is respecting the salary of a highly respectable and meritorious officer. The two cases have no resemblance at all. The amendment to which the senator [Mr. Hale] alludes was a proviso which I offered, and which was adopted by the Senate, upon an amendment proposed by the senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale.] That amendment was to continue, under this law, to an officer of the government a compensation which he had heretofore received. That was the whole effect of it. A proposition to increase the salary of an officer of the government is not a proposition to act upon a private claim at all. It was for the payment of the salary and compensation of a public officer; that is what it was. Now, this case is an amendment to provide for a certain claim, the nature of which is entirely private. These persons are not officers of the government; they have a certain claim upon the equity of the government; for which I am ready at any time to vote, but I do not wish to embarrass this deficiency bill with it. I think the decision of the Chair is perfectly correct.

On motion, the Senate adjourned. asks me if any such cases have ever occurred. I will tell him that, though I have not the cases by me, yet there is a letter from the Secretary of the interior which tells me that they do occur, and that, too, to a considerable ex-

tent.
Mr. DAWSON. Were they paid?
Mr. HALE. Yes, sir, they have been paid.
The question being then taken upon the proviso offered by Mr. Hale, it was adopted.

ALBORERS ON THE CAPITOL.

Mr. BRODHEAD. I have an amendment upon the subject of paying the laborers upon the Capitol, which I desire to have read. It is in accordance with an estimate furnished, I understand, to the senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Halk] by the architect of the extension of the Capitol.

Mr. HUNTER, Does any estimate from the architect

come in under the rule?

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. MANGUM in the chair.) The chair is of opinion that it does not.

Mr. HUNTER. I had supposed that it required an es-

Funds can be forwarded at our risk, if mailed in presence of postmaster and numbers and dates of the same retained.

No books kept or sold by its of an immoral tendency.

A wholesale price itsi, with full directions for operations, will forwarded on application, post paid, to

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BUTALO, N. Y., (not New York.)

Mr. HUNTER. I had supposed that it required an estimate from the head of a department.

Ar. BRODHEAD. Let the amendment be read. The senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HALE] can tell where the estimate came from.

Mr. HALE. I dislike to state it, because the senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRODHEAD] appealed to me once before, and I have lost the estimate that was sent to me. I thought that the vote of the Senate, when this matter was up before, was so decisive that they had no money to pay to workmen, that I tore the papers up and gave up in despair. Such is the fact of the case. The architect put in my hands a resolution and a statement of facts to sustain it. But I thought the subject was dead, and did not preserve the papers. architect put in my hands a resolution and a statement of facts to sustain n. But I thought the subject was dead, and did not preserve the papers.

Mr. BRODHEAD. I ask that the amendment be read. I presome it can be received by unnamous concent.

Mr. BRODHEAD. It is but an act of justice and charity to these men, who have been kept here all winter unemployed.

"And be it further enacted, That the architect appoint

by the President of the United States to superintent work of the construction of the additions to the Capitol and hereby is, authorized to examine the claims of workmen to indemnity for the loss of their time during

A SENATOR. Is that in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. MANGUM in the chair.) It is my impression that it is in order. It proposes to make no appropriation, and therefore is not excluded under the rule.

Mr. HALE. (in his seat.) It is in order.

Mr. BRODHEAD. It is entirely in order, and I hope in the agreed is

Mr. BRODHEAD. It is entirely in order, and I hope it will be agreed to.

Mr. BADGER. It can very easily be put into another appropriation bill. The only effect which it will produce is, if it is put into a small deficiency bill, it will of course be passed without any difficulty or delay.

Mr. HALE. It is the same course that was adopted in an example set by the senator from North Carolina [Mr. Badder] with regard to allowing the almanac-maker three thousand dollars. That had his vote; and there was the same difficulty in that case that there is in this.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am entirely opposed to this movetifient. We have individual claimants from every portion of the country, who are knocking at our doors from year to year, and nobody pays much attention to them. But when you have a proposition from workmen

from year to year, and nobody pays much attention to them. But when you have a proposition from workmen here close by, who can visit you every day and talk about their claims, thus operating upon you, they become especial favorites, and by this means, without going through the ordinary course of petitioning, they are enabled to press their claims with good grace. Other persons who have claims against the government bave to petition before you will provide for them: and this is justice to all the citizens of the country.

Mr. BORLAND, Will my friend permit me to say that these men have already memorialized Congress? I presented a memorial some time ago, setting forth very fully and strongly the justice of their claims.

Mr. UNDERWOOD Then, Mr. President, instead of allowing the government to act upon the memorials and

Mr. UNDERWOOD Then, Mr. President, instead of allowing the government to act upon the memorials and report a bill for investigation, we forestall it by making an appropriation before the case has been fully investigated These, I believe, are the very same gentlemen who, the honorable senator [Mr. Borland] told us some time ago in one of air speeches, were such a lazy set of fellows, and that they did not half do the work they were engaged in

Mr. President, I want while I am here to put this thing right in point of fact. I want to state the ract, that when the matter was up here before for consideration, I wrote a note to the superintendent of the work, and asked him if he would be kind enough to tell me how these persons were engaged, how they were brought here, and how they were employed; and, sir, I received this letter in reply:

were employed; and, sir, I received this letter in raply:

"Incompliance with your raquest, I enclose a paper containing the advertisement you speak of."

We were told when this matter was under discussion that the persons were brought here by advertisements which promised them certain employment and held out certain inducements to them. I wanted to see the advertisement; and it is to that he refers in the letter. Well, the letter goes on to say:

No other advertisement—no invitation of any kind what-ever—has been issued; and the terms of this have been fully complied with upon the part of the government, as all the men who came here in compliance with it were employed until the last of December.

ast of December. Respectfully, yours, Ast. "THOMAS U. WALTER." Now, sir, here is the advertisement:

" Wasningron, September 11, 1851. "Wanted, at the extension of the United States Cappi fity good stone masons, to whom work will be given to that of December. Wages, §2 25 per day. Application be made to Samoet Strong, superintendeat."

be made to Samuel Strong, superintendent."

This, sir, is the advertisement, stating to the world that work will be given to a certain number of individuals—to stove-masons—and that they will be paid \$2.25 per day, which is more than double the price that we give men of that character in my quarter of the country, but 1 do not object to that, not at all—that they are to be paid \$2.25 per day, and employed until the last of Docember.

The agent charged with the execution of all this tells, is that every person who made acceleration.

The agent charged with the execution of all this tells us that every person who made application in pursuance of this advertisement, was employed up to the time specified in the advertisement, and paid according to contract. Now, sir, these are all the lacts; and yet we hardly have a session upon an appropriation bill but what some gentleman gets up and makes a motion to provide for these laborers.

A SENATOR. That is all proper. It is just preceding a presidential election.

a presidential election.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It is said that it is just preced-

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It is said that it is just preceding a presidential election, and that that is the reason for it.

Mr. HALE. Order! [Laughter.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD. But I cannot conceive that it has anything to do with it. I deem it my duty to state these lacts to the Senate. Here they are—the advertisement and the agent's statement; and I think that these people ought to fare like all other persons who engage to work for the government. If you make an exception of the laborers in Washington, you ought to extend it all over the country. I am opposed to it from beginning to end.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will remark that the amendment proposed is most ingeniously drawn. It seems to have been drawn with a view to evade the prohibition of the role. There is a part of this rule, however, that may comprehend it, viz:

"No amendment shall be received whose object provide for a private claim, although the same may been previously sanctioned by the Senate."

If this is regarded as a private claim, it is necessarily excluded from the appropriation bill by this rule.

Mr. HALE. Will the Chair allow me to suggest that

this is exactly similar to the case of Lieutenant Davis, who was deemed a private chaimant. His claim was to have his salary raised from \$1.500 to \$3,000 per year, and it was received as an amendment to this bill and adopted by a vote of the Senate. And even if the decision of the Chair is that it is a private claim, there can be no difference in the two cases, except that one of the claimants is a stone-mason and the other is an almanacmaker. It seems to me that the rule ought to be applied individually and sentimentally. I should be glad if the opinion of the Chair could be sustained, because if will cut off the almanac-maker, who, I think, ought to be cut off; but still, I think the rule ought to be applied to both alske.

to both alike.

Mr. BADGER. I conceive that there is quite a differ

THE above sum can easily be made by any industrior
I spectable address, who possesses good business who can command a small capital (to begin with) of it
oldars, (no others need apply,) by engaging with the s
the book-agency business, whose publications are very

he book agency business, whose publications are very saleab which the people will buy. Funds can be forwarded at our risk, if mailed in presence

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES—I have just rectified assurtment of the above goods, which will be sold I invite the ladies to call and examine the goods; consisting

Muslin embroidered chemisets, 37½ cents to \$3 Do do sleeves, 37½ do 3 Lace do do 50 do 3 50 Muslia do collars, 10 do 1 Lace collars, capes, and caps Muslin embroidered curs, 45 cents to 50 Swiss do inserting and edging, 12½ cent

Sumbric embroidered inserting and edging 12% cents to 75 -

mbroidered linen handkerchiefs, §1 25 to §5 do grass do 375 cents to §1

Fine embroidered timen handkerchiets, §1 25 to §5 by . Do . do . gr.ks do . 375 cents to §1 Moslin ds caps and ruffles, all prices Embroidered and dotted muslin and lace nett waiss muslin, cambric, book, and Muli muslin Crane and tarieton of all colors, for liming bonnets Also, a lot of wide nett, for covering glasses. Fig and mosquito netting, for beds and windows. A. TATE, Agent, May 23—3t Penn. avenue, between 10th and 11th street.

WEARING BLACK.-Persons wearing black may find

Opposite Centre Market.

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AT CARUSE'S SALOON, Friday, Monday, and Thursday nings, May 28th, Jist, and June 3d, at 8 o'clock, Byrequest, Mr. Whitney will repeat his assumptions of c phase of oratory—the Indian, American, Briton, Irishman,

Hoosier.

N. B.—These delightful recreations have obtained lumense success in the capitals of Europe, and recently in New York. The Metropolitan (inte Tripler) Hall was crowded for several evenings with the heauty and fashion of the great metropolis.

See circulars.

See circulars.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the usual places, and at the do
May 23—d2w

Pennsylvania avenue, between 7th and 6th streets, Washington, D. WHOLESALE and retail dealers in foreign and domestic sta and finary dry goods, carpets, rugs, mattings, oil-cloths, ta and pinancetowers, bed spreads, blankets, sheetings, and house for islaining dry goods generally.

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Tenarife, Permehot, Ilcidsiek, Muscat, and ma Frontignan, Sparking Moselle, Malago, Clarets of all serts, Radesheim, Burgundies, the largest stock in Philadelphia

dark and pale, in casks, demijohn, or in bottles, with some che and some very rare and old.

Irish and Scotch whiskey, Monongabela, Bourbon, Jamaica spi ign, preserving brandy, blackberry and wild cherry brandics. Sco ale, London porter and stout, in bbls. of 7 and 8 dozen.

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of direct importation, of the most reliable quality, always on hand
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Hotels, Country Trode, and consumers supplied, who leads and retail, by the cask, demign dozen, or package of assorted sorts.

Order by pest for telegraph, giving a limit in price, guaranties be estilated with the cask, and the cathedrivity filled, or the goods taken back.

A familiar personal agentalisance with all the principal winequieng countries of Europe, and connexum with the best hot there, enable use to offer good articles cheep. Call and examine JACOB SNIBER, JRPS., Cheap Wine Store, No. 78 Walnut st., Fulladelphii Peb 12—41y

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CENTLEMEN'S UNDER-GARMENTS FOR SUM-I mer wear, of citk, cashmere, liste thread, gauze, merino, con shirts, wrappers, and drawers. Also, a full supply of superior dress shirts, of the very best sty ad qualities, plain, embroidered, and figured; night shirts, it

BROOKE B. WILLIAMS,

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CHARLES H. LANE'S

Hat, Cap, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store
Pennsylvania avenue, near 4 str

th, esq., Cashier Bank of the Metropolis, Washingto

Hat, Cap, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Penn. as May 23—30f

ad qualities, plain, emacuers, and cotton.

Also, linen and cotton draws, superior articles. All just receptors, and for sale at

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(OPPOSITE TRANSPER.)

Washington City, D. C.,

WILL receive money on deposite, buy and sell United State
other stocks, uncurrent bank notes, and drafts on other
and wid attend to the transfer of stocks, at the treasury, and
collection of notes and drafts for his correspondents, at the

Mesurs. Corcoran & Riggs, Bankers, Washington City. May 12—dif

WILLARD'S HOTEL. Five dollars reward will be give

RO. H. GALLAGHER, President.

Sparkling Champagne, as Moet, extra

S. W. Marsu, Cashier.

ash, ing to avail themselves of the present opportun rains will do well to call immediately, as I

Mr. CLARKE presented a petition of officers of the navy and the marine corps, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, providing additional compensation to officers and men of the navy who have served or are serving on the coast of California and Mexico, may become a law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WADE presented eight petitions of citizens of the State of Ohio, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every citizen of the United States who is the head of a family 160 acres of land, may become a law; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. RUSK presented the petition of Simeon Remer the petition of Henry Grisner, and the memorial of Adolph Seuzneau, severally praying the appointment of a tribunal to review the decisions of the late board of commissioners for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against Mexico; which were referred to the select committee appointed on that subject.

Mr. CASS presented a petition of the theological stadents at Meadville, Pennsylvania, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every citizen of the United States 160 acres of land, may become a law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a petition of citizens of

of the United States 160 acres of land, may become a law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a petition of citizens of Scrantor, Pennsylvania, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States 160 acres of land, may become a law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PEARCE asked that the petition of Richard B. Carmichael, in behalf of the estate of Alphonsa J. A. Blake, and of the legal representatives of Wm. Carmichael, deceased, and formerly United States charge d'affaires at Madrid, praying the allowance of an outilt, be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; which was agreed to.

Mr. SHIELDS presented a memorial of lieutenants of the corps of engineers, topographical engineers, and ordinance, praying promotion more nearly approximating to that of the "line of the army;" which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the petition of residents of Northampton county. Pennsylvania, praying the establishment of an additional mail-route through that county, from Nazareth to Wales; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads

Mr. MILLER presented the petition of Ovville Babcock and other citizens of the State of New Jersey, praying the adoption of measures for the amicable adjustment of international controversies; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HUNTER presented the petition of citizens of Virgiona, bordering on the Potomac, opposite and above Georgetown, District of Columbia, praying that the compact between the government and the corporation of Georgetown, District of Columbia, praying that the compact between the government and the corporation of Georgetown, District of Columbia, praying that the compact between the government and the corporation of Georgetown, business of the said bridge over the flat as to prevent future

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, presented the petition of Til-inghast Mowry and Phebe Vaughan, heirs of John Mowry, praying to be allowed land and other compensa-tion for the services of the said John Mowry in the rev-olutionary war, and in the last war with Great Britain; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Mr. D. also presented the petition of John P. Smith.

Glaims.

Mr. D. also presented the petition of John P. Smith, administrator of John Smith, praying to be allowed bounty land for the services of the said John Smith during the war of the revolution; which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. D. also presented documents in relation to the claim of John Walker to a pension and boraty land for services during the last war with Great Britain; which were referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of John D. Young and other citizens of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and the petition of citizens of Newton, New Hampshire, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every citizen of the United States who is the head of a family 160 acres of land, may become a law; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BRIGHT presented two petitions of citizens of the State of Indiana, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every citizen of the United States who is the head of a family 160 acres of land, may become a law; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of A. L. Ackley, Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of A. L. Ackley, presented the petitio

ublic Lands, Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of A. L. Ackley

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of A. L. Ackley, praying the repayment of duties on machinery imported by him as models in the year 1846; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MILLER presented the petition of L. L. Chapman, a citizen of Camden, New Jersey, praying an appropriation to aid him in the further investigation of his discovery of physical laws by which premonitions of atmospheric changes and their effects can be obtained in advance; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS presented the petition of citizens of Sunderland, Massachusetts, praying that the bill now pending before Congress, granting to every citizen of the United States who is the head of a family 160 acres of land, may become a law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. D. also presented the memorial of Robert H. Ball and others, travellers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, GENTLEMEN'S FORNISHING ARTICLES, A LARGE

and others, traveliers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, praying that persons employing steam engines on board ressels or on the land may be required by law to have stached thereto Evans's safety guard; which was ordered o lie on the table.

lie on the table.

Mr. DAWSON presented the petition of John Jan Flournoy and other citizens of the State of Georgia, praying the adoption of measures for the amicable adjustment of international controversies; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee of Clair Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee of Claims, to whom were referred the documents in support of the claim of Richard Fitzpatrick to indemnity for losses sustained in consequence of the occupation of his land by the United States troops as a military post, submitted a report, secompanied by a bill (8, 431) for the relief of Richard Fitzpatrick; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed. Mr. DOWNS, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the petition of John Boyd, praying that he may be allowed a enter a certain tract of land in the Bastrop grant, submitted a report, accompa-

of land in the Bastrop grant, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 432) for the relief of John Boyd; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. D., from the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Aaron Livingston and Randall D. Livingston, traverse to be allowed certain residence.

red the petition of Aaron Livingston and Randali D. Livingston, praying to be allowed certain privileges in entering lands upon the Bastrop grant in which they have made improvements, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (8, 433) for the relief of Aaron Livingston and Randali D. Livingston; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed. Mr. D., from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (8, 356) for the relief of Leonard Dyson, as assignee of Edward McLaughlin, or his legal representatives, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage, and also submitted a report on the subject; which was ordered to be printed.
Mr. D., from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (8, 355) to provide for the issuing of patents for a certain class of confirmed private land claims in Louisiana, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.
Mr. D asked that it might be now considered, as it would not probably consume much time.

patents for a certain class of confirmed private land claims in Louisians, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Dasked that it might be now considered, as it would not probably consume much time.

The motion being agreed to, the Senate proceeded to consider said bill as in committee of the whole; and no amendment being made, it was reported to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Major Richard B. Lee, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 434) for the relief of Richard B. Lee; which was read and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SOULE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Mitchell, praying that certain duties paid by him on American casks and barrels may be refunded, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance; which was agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the motion to print five thousand additional copies of the report of the Postmaster General, made in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to the postal operations in the United States, reported in favor of printing, 3,500 copies of the same in connexion with the annual report of the Postmaster General and accompanying documents, five hundred copies of which are to be for the use of the Postmaster General.

The report was concurred in.

hundred copies of which the Postmaster General.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. FOOT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill from the House for the relief of Isaac Cobb, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. F., from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill from the House for the relief of William Dwelley, reported back the same, with a recommendation that it ought not to pass, and submitted an adverse report on the subject; which was ordered to be printed.

the further consideration of this facilities agreed to.

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution to anthorize the closing of the accounts of certain officers of the army, reported back the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. D. asked that it might be now put on its passage as there was not a dollar to be gained or lost by it, but i simply provided for closing the accounts of certain officers.

No objection being made, the Senate then proceeded

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the House of Representa-tives by Mr. Forney, their Cierk, announcing to the Senate that the House have passed the bill (S. 55) to re-linquish to the State of Iowa the lands reserved for salt springs therein, with an amendment, in which the con-currence of the Senate is requested.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC. Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution for cor

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Navy be instructed inform the Senate where and at what observatory the observations and calculations for the "Nautical Almanae are made; why the same are not made at the Nation Observatory at Washington; what expenses are necessar therefor except the pay of the superintendent; what process has been made towards making a Nautical Almanae for how long a period of time the calculations of the first shannes are expected to extend; whether it is necessary the perfection of the "Nautical Almanae" to make observations at more than one observatory, and if so, are the made at two observatories, and if so, at what two; whether any persons, except the superintendent, have been spall for services in preparing the "Nautical Almanae," and if show many, and what compensation have they received when it is expected that a Nautical Almanae will be preceded the American "Nautical Almanae will be preceded the American "Nautical Almanae will be preceded the American "Nautical Almanae will be proceeded to American "Nautical Almanae" when publishe will have over the English; is it expected that any erro of former astronomers or observers are to be corrected, of any new means suggested by which more precision is to be

Mr. H. asked that it might be considered at this time.
Mr. BADGER objected; and the resolution therefores over one day, under the rule.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. Mr. WALKER submitted the following resolution thich was considered by unanimous consent, a

greed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War report to the Senate he best plan, in his opinion, for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, in Lake St. Clair, and State of Mebigan, ogether with an estimate for the execution of such plan.

Mr. BELL introduced the following resolution; which

Mr. bell. introduced the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate the estimate of the cost of improving the navigation of the Tennessee river, heretofore made by Celonel Long, of the corps of topographical engineers, and any further or additional estimates which may be suggested by recent examinations of the obstructions to the navigation of that fiver. AMENDMENT OF THE BULES.

MENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. BADGER submitted the following resolution; which lies over one day, under the rule:

Resolved, That the 30th rule be amended by striking on therefrom the following words: "and no amendment shall be received whose object is to provide for a private claim atthough the same may have been previously sauctioned by the Senate."

PRINTING, ETC., FOR THE DEPARTMENTS

PRINTING, ETC., FOR THE DEFARTMENTS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, which was submitted by Mr. Bor-Land on the 29th ultimo:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of the Departments, respectively, of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior, and the Postmars or General, be directed to communicate to the Senate statements of the quantity of priming, binding, and public advertising, which has been done for or by order of the department over which be presides, and on what account, and the amount of money paid for the same, and to whom paid, for each year since the lift day of March, 1849, up to this time; and what remains to be done, and how much to be paid for it under any existing contracts, arrangements, or agreements, written or verbal. Also, copies of the several contracts under which sail printing, binding, and advertising, his been or is to be done. And, also,

The question being taken upon the resolution, it

Mr. DOWNS, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 435) granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the State of Louisiana for the construction of a railroad from opposite New Orleans to Opelousas, thence to the Sahine river; which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A message was received from the House of Repre-entatives by Mr. Forney, their Clerk, announcing to the enate that the Speaker of the House had signed five profiled bills, and that he had brought them to the Senate

enrolled bills, and that he had brought them to the Senate for the signature of its President. The President of the Senate then signed the bills just brought from the House of Representatives—being a bill for the relief of John W. Robinson; a bill for the relief of Wm. Greer; a bill for the further relief of Robert Milligan; a bill for the relief of Sylvanus Blodgett; and a bill to legalize certain entries of public land made in Florida; and they were delivered to the committee, to be presented to the President of the United States.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, asked that the bill which had been returned from the House with amendments, being a bill to relinquish to the State of Iowa the lands reserved for salt springs therein, might be taken up for considor salt springs therein, might be taken up for consid-ration; which was agreed to.

Mr. D. then moved that the amendments of the House e concurred in; which was agreed to.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR RAILBOADS THROUGH THE PUBLIC

Mr. FELCH. I desire to have the Scoate take up a bill this morning which will take but a few moments to consider—Senate bill No 113. It is a general bill granting the right of way through the public lands to railroad companies. I ask that it be taken up now and disposed of, because there are individual companies who are making numerous applications which are now before the Senate; and this bill will seperased the necessity of legislating upon each one of them separately.

Mr. DAWSON. Do I understand the honorable senator from Michigan [Mr. Felch] to say that the reason why he wants this bill passed is, in order to prevent an individual company from constructing some particular road.

Mr. FELCH. I will state that the bill authorizes the Mr. FELCH. I will state that the bill authorizes the grant of the right of way to railroad companies authorized by State authority through any of the public lands upon certain conditions—authorizing the Department of the Interior to grant that right of way, and specifying the conditions. We have been in the habit of granting the right of way to individual companies whenever it has been asked for. We have never refused it. We have passed several bills to that effect at the present session, and we also passed some at the last session. We have now before us quite a number of applications from railroad companies for the right of way. This is a general bill, and, if passed, will supersede the necessity of legislating in individual cases. It gives the right of way merely, without any land.

legislating in individual cases. It gives the right of way merely, without any land.

Mr. DAWSON. Then I understand it is intended to give the right of way only—say 100 feet—without any land. Mr. FELCH. That is all—a right of way only of

seventy five feet on each side of the centre of the road.

Mr. HUNTER. I would suggest to the senator from
Michigan (Mr. Faxed) that perhaps it would be better to
take up this bill some other morning, as it is now near Mr. FELCH. It will take but a few mo

The question being then taken, the previous orders

were postponed, and the Senate, as in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider Senate bill No. 113, being "a bill to authorize the construction of railroads through the public lands in certain cases;" which was read the second time.

No amendment being offered, it was reported to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed for the third reading. DEFICIENCY BILL.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, and a long de bate cusued, a report of which will be published here after.
Mr. BADGER submitted an amendment informally to the deficiency bill, which was ordered to be printed.

BILLS PASSED. The following engrossed bill and joint resolution were verally read a third time, and passed:

A bill (S. 385) to provide for the issuing of patents for CITY OF WASHINGTON

bill.

The reported amendments were agreed to; and no further amendment being offered, the bill was reported to the Senate, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

After the reading of the journal,
Mr. OLDS asked leave to move to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill to reduce the postagrates on newspapers, and that it be referred back to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads: agreed to Mr. DISNEY asked the unanimous consent of the House for leave to move a resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That if at the time of the liberation of the lists exists a national ship be in the neighborhood of Australia, the President is requested to cause it to profer hem a conveyance to this country.

But Mr. JONES objected, and called for the regular value of humans.

whereupon the SPEAKER announced the first business in order to be reports from standing committees

whereupon the SPEARER, announced the first outsiness in order to be reports from standing committees; and then

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Public Lands, made study adverse reports; which, with the petition in each several case, were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. H. also reported, from the same committee, a resolution directing the printing of the usual number of the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. and of the surveyor general of Oregon—1,000 copies of each—for the use of the General Land Office.

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, this resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. H. also reported, from the same committee, a bill to authorize the State of Missouri to tax all public lands hereafter sold in said State from the date of sale.

The qustion being on its engrossment and third reading, After conversation between Messrs. JONES, of Tennessee, HALL, and CARTTER,

This bill was, on motion of Mr. HALL, ordered to be read the third time and passed.

Mr. H. also reported back, from the same committee, with a substitute, the Senate bill granting to every house-keeper on United States public lands in Wisconsin.

with a substitute, the Senate bill granting to every house-keeper on United States public lands in Wisconsin, a citizen of the United States, or who shall have declared his or her intention to become a citizen, a right to enter one-quarter section of the land on which he or she may be settled, to be paid for at the rate of \$1 25 per acre,

&c.

Mr. H. moved to put this bill on its passage,
The said bill, and the substitute extending the
right to pre-emption to settlers on all lands not ent
having been read at length for the information of House, Mr. HALL addressed the House in favor of the sub-

Mr. EASTMAN also addressed the House in favor of

the bill.

Mr. SUTHERLAND argued against this bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, also addressed the House in its favor.

Mr. FOWLER addressed the House, advocating the reference of the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. SUTHERLAND then moved to commit the bill and substitute to the Committee of the Whole on the state

and substitute to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and printed.

Mr. S. also moved the previous question on that me on. But at the request of Mr. HALL, he withdrew the call

or the previous question; when Mr. HALL replied to the remarks of Mr. Suther-Mr. STUART desired to move an amendment to this bill designed to except the public lands in California from its operation. But
Mr. HALL renewed the demand for the previous question, in compliance with a promise made to Mr. Strika-

Mr. EVANS asked Mr. H. to withdraw that motion :

when Mr. EVANS addressed the House against the bill. Be-Mr. EVAN's addressed the House against the bill. Be-fore Mr. E. concluded, the morning hour expired, and Mr. ASHE moved to proceed to the consideration of the Pennsylvania contested-election case. But Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the

The SPEAKER decided that Mr. Evans could not be the Stranda decided that Mr. F.Vans could not be interrupted in the course of his remarks, except to enter tain a motion to proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. ASHE, after a few remarks upon the importance of at once disposing of the Pennsylvania contested-election case, made a motion to proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table; which motion was

of business on the Speaker's table; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. STUART renewed his motion to go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. But Mr. ASHE, rising to a question of privilege, moved to proceed to the consideration of the majority and minority reports from the Committee on Elections on the Pennsylvania contested-election case.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved to postpone the consideration of this motion until the next day.

Mr. ASHE made a point of order, contending that Mr. STEPHENS was not entitled to the floor to make his motion.

But the SPEAKER ruled that Mr. Asue, having ma his original motion, was not entitled to retain the floor.

And then, after conversation and confusion, the question was put on the motion of Mr. Asir; which was

on of Mr. STUART, the House then

On motion of Mr. SIUARI, the House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. SKYMOUR, of Connecticut, in the chair;) and the committee proceeded to the further consideration of the invalid pension appropriation bill; when Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the committee at length in defence of the fugitive, slave law, &c.

Mr. CARTTER also addressed the committee in reply the results of the last centleman on the floor.

In the course of the last gentleman on the floor.

In the course of the remarks of Mr. C.,
Mr. HOUSTON moved to lay aside the bill nominally under consideration, with a favorable recommendation; which being agreed to.

The committee proceeded to the consideration of the

The committee proceeded to the consideration of navy pension appropriation bill,
And then Mr. CARTIER concluded his speech.
Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, next obtaining the floor
Mr. HOUSTON moved to lay aside the navy pensappropriation bill, with a favorable recommendate

agreed to.

The committee having next taken up the annual appropriation bill for the support of the Indian department of

priation bill for the support of the Indian department the government.

On motion, the committee rose, and the chairman ported back the invalid pension appropriation bill the navy pension appropriation bill.

The said bills were then severally read the third to Mr. WALSH, by leave, presented the resolutions of

the legislature of Maryland on the subject of the fortifi-cations in the Patapasco river: referred to the Committee on Commerce.

And then the House adjourned. By Mr. CHANDLER: The memorial of nearly eleven constant citizens of Washington, asking Congress to aid in istaning the public schools of the city.

ALUABLE RUILDING LOTS AT AUGTION.—On Price May 28, at 5 o'clock, p. m., on the primises, I shall sell o. 6, on N street, between 5th and 7th streets, and part of lot No 7th street, in square No. 447.

Ferms: Goothird cash; residue in equal instalments at

TIEXAS GENERAL AGENCY.—The firm of Webb, Day I & Co., Austin, and Ayros, Webb, & Co., Galveston, have been dissolved some time since by mutual connent, the business continued by David Ayres in the city of Galveston.

He will purchase and sell negrous and real estate, purchase, as and locate land claims, examine and quiet land titles, preparents and other documents necessary to perfect titles to lands, parents.

DLEAK ROUSE; by Dickens—part 2, il ustrated.
London Labor and the London Foor—part 18.
Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney.
Barnes's Notes; Book of Revelation.
Ap 21. FRANCK TAYLOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1852.

(17- Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrrson street, Cincinnati, Oh. our general travelling agent for the western States, assisted by Jom T. Dent, Dr. J. A. Wadsworth, Alex. R. Laws, Janes Reth servers, Dr. Lott Edwards, C. M. L. Wisenan, and O. A. E.

Congress-Tuesday.

SENATE .- Several petitions were presented praying the passage of the homestead bill.

The usual morning business being finished, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill; and after action was had on various amendments, the bill was reported to the Senate.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- After receiving and dis posing of reports of committees during the morning hour, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, in the chair :) and the committee having taken up pension appropriation bills, they were addressed at length by Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia, and Cartter. Mr. White, of Kentucky, next obtaining the floor, the committee rose. The House next passed the annual invalid and navy

Important Correspondence.

We copy the following announcement from the Rich-cond Enquirer of yesterday. The letters spoken of will, of course, be promptly transferred to our columns. It is understood that the letters refer to the maintenance of the compromise measures, and especially to the fugitive

"IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE .- We have received a very interesting correspondence between Robert G. Scott, esq., the democratic elector for this district, and several gentlemen prominently named in connexion with the nomination for the presidency. We shall commence the publication of the letters on Thursday, to be completed in our paper of Friday."

President Fillmore and Mr. Webster-- Phei Fate and its Moral. Some question is still made as to whether the Whig

Convention will nominally adopt the " finality" platform after the nomination of Gen. Scott. The question is hardly worth discussing. The deed, if done, will mean nothing and throughout the whig ranks and regions of the North will be declared and understood to mean nothing. A com-promise letter from Gen. Scott appearing either before, or as is much more probable, after his nomination, will alse be utterly without solid significance or value. Indeed, both of these forms of Compromise declaration by the Whig Convention, or its candidate, have already by the most powerful organs of the whig party been denounced, lacarded, and branded as a "humbug," a "gull-ten." and a " cheat." But such formal announcement of their character was o way needed; for the main controlling point in the case

of the northern whig organization is, that by an overwhelming majority it has resolved upon the sacrifice of Messrs. Fillmore and Webster. This fact tells the whole story, with a breadth and volume of significance which no subsequent declarations can emphasize or strengthen These leaders and champions in the whig ranks-both either by position or character, eminently representative men-have been ruthlessly struck down by the fell demon of whig anti-slavery agitation! Precisely the same opportunity, and the same course of action upon the sec tional questions-which, if they had been northern dem ocrats, instead of being whigs-if they had been right, instead of being irretrievably in the wrong in their ideas of general public policy-would have commended them to new favor and power in the democratic rankshave now sealed their doon in the whig organization. It has cast them out without scruple, regret, or mercy, because, and simply because, they have dared to rebuke its sectionalism. Their condemnation by their own party has been only the more summary and sweeping by reason of the fact that their own past history had identified them with that sectionalism. Their newborn nationality on the sectional issues was a tergiversation. It was more-it was a bolt from the principles and policy of the whig organization. That organization true to its sectional history, instincts, and lead, has held on its course, and has crushed them both beneath its Juggernaut wheels! Behold the fearful completeness and stringency of this

penal proceeding-say rather of this political murder-on he part of the northern whigs! The whole whig South has interposed its protest in vain. For the first time in our political annals, the entire whig party of fourteen southern States has lifted up it hands in prayers that have ow swelled into imprecations, to beg or to demand from the whig party of the North political pardon or reprieve for the only two conspicuous northern whig men who have dared apparently to turn a deaf car to the clamors of which anti-slavery agitation organizing new onslaughts on the the North the protest and the prayer have been heard and scorned! In speaking out, however guardedly and ineffects ally, against the sectional prejudice and passion of their paty, Mr. Fillmore spoke from the pedestal of the president hair in which that very sectionalism had aided to place him, and Mr. Webster spoke from the higher pedestal of life-long warfare waged through good report and evil to port, through bright days and dark days, in the whi cause. But in the stern judgment of the northern who organization even such speech in favor of the South was treason against partisan allegiance and desertion from the ulers of that organization discerned and seized in the rictorious sword of General Scott the only fit weapon of their vengeance on these two to wering but devoted heads of the value of compromise resolutions in a Scott whig s Scott in good faith to shoulder the burden which ha thus crushed down Webster? Is Scott to reach the chair of Fillmore through the very policy which has wrought Fillmore's political death? The whole idea is preposterous as a lunatic's dream. What jugglery or this matter—what equivocation—"keeping the word of promise to the ear only to break it to the hope"—whig subtlety and whig unscrupulousness, in the convention or out of it, may fabricate and palm off for the de lusion of the South, we know not yet, though time must soon reveal. But one conclusion is fixed, and stands out broad and bright in the light of the set nificant facts we have set forth. It is, that any simula tion of the finality policy by the whig party now is, and can be, no more than a simulation and a sham. The whig prophets have told us this: but the tale needed po

t "a weak invention of the enemy," when we my them that in the approaching nomination of and "their masters" are "bought and sold!" It is hopeful, it is refreshing, to turn from this picture of the whig party to the array and aspect of the democ racy now about to assemble and deliberate in its nations Sinhedrim. If the whig organization is given overoverwhelming majority-to the spirit of anti-slavery at ation, it is a proud thing to know and to remember the an organization more potent and more patriotic than the whig, now holds in solemn safeguard the peace and t rights of all the States and sections of the country, an will approve itself worthy of its elevated and sacred mision. The people assuredly will do the rest !

prophet to tell it; for it is written for all men to read in the

fold clear characters of fact. Let not the souther whigs-let not the compromise whigs anywhere-deri